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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/736,050	12/13/2000	Girish V. Prabhu	79556CPRC	6747

1333 7590 05/21/2004

PATENT LEGAL STAFF
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EXAMINER

JERABEK, KELLY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 05/21/2004

2

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/736,050

Applicant(s)

GIRISH PRABHU

Examiner

Kelly L. Jerabek

Art Unit

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The listing of references in the specification on pages 2, 6, 8, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26 is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,3,5,7,11-12,15,17,19,21-22, and 27-28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg et al. US 6,006,039 in view of Lavendel et al. US 6,587,129.

Re claim 1, Steinberg discloses a method (figs. 1-2) of customizing a digital camera (10,12) capable of storing firmware components in a programmable memory of the digital camera. Customization software that can access a plurality of firmware components and provide a variety of different camera features is provided on an external device such as a PC (14) (col. 4, lines 16-31). A user can enter configuration data into the PC (14) in order to select a variety of camera features to cause the customization software to access the corresponding firmware components for the desired camera features (col. 4, lines 32-36). Finally, the selected firmware components are provided to the digital camera and the memory is programmed to store the firmware components in order to customize the digital camera (col. 4, lines 36-52). Although Steinberg discloses the above limitations, he only mentions the customization of a digital camera for one generic user. Steinberg does not explicitly state that the camera can be customized for at least two particular users in order to provide different camera features depending on which user is currently using the camera.

Lavendel discloses in figures 11a – 11e a variety of customized interfaces for image acquisition devices. The interfaces include features and buttons that are arranged based on the expertise of the user (col. 4, lines 12-15). The users may select the interface that best suits their needs based on their level of expertise (col. 4, lines 15-

26). Therefore, a first user (novice) may select a first desired camera feature and a second user (expert) may select a second desired camera feature that is different from the first camera feature. Furthermore, the first desired camera feature will be enabled and the second desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the first user (novice) and the second desired camera feature will be enabled and the first desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the second user (expert) (col. 4, lines 12-41; col. 13, lines 54-59; col. 15, lines 11-18). Customizing the interface of an image acquisition device for at least two particular users is well known and used in the art as shown by Lavendel. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of customizing a digital camera for at least two particular users as taught in Lavendel in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg. Doing so would provide a means for customizing a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a camera interface that best suits their needs (col. 4, lines 12-16).

Re claim 3, Steinberg states that the customization software that can access a plurality of firmware components and provide a variety of different camera features is provided on an external device such as a PC (14) (col. 4, lines 16-31).

Re claim 5, see claim 1.

Re claim 7, Steinberg states that the camera (10) includes a removable memory card (22) that provides the plurality of firmware components (col. 3, lines 57-60).

Re claim 11, see claim 1.

Re claim 12, Steinberg includes a PC (14) that stores the customization software (col. 4, lines 16-31).

Re claim 15, Steinberg discloses a method (figs. 1-2) of customizing a digital camera (10,12) capable of storing firmware components in a programmable memory of the digital camera. Customization software that can access a plurality of firmware components and provide a variety of different camera features is provided on an external device such as a PC (14) (col. 4, lines 16-31). A user can enter configuration data into the PC (14) in order to select a variety of camera features to cause the customization software to access the corresponding firmware components for the desired camera features (col. 4, lines 32-36). Steinberg also states that imaging tools (110), geometric tools (111) and image filters (113) are downloaded from the PC if the user selects them (col. 6, lines 53-59). Finally, the selected firmware components are provided to the digital camera and the memory is programmed to store the firmware components in order to customize the digital camera (col. 4, lines 36-52). Although Steinberg discloses the above limitations, he only mentions the customization of a digital camera for one generic user. Steinberg does not explicitly state that the camera

can be customized for at least two particular users in order to provide different camera features depending on which user is currently using the camera.

Lavendel discloses in figures 11a – 11e a variety of customized interfaces for image acquisition devices. The interfaces include features and buttons that are arranged based on the expertise of the user (col. 4, lines 12-15). The users may select the interface that best suits their needs based on their level of expertise (col. 4, lines 15-26). Therefore, a first user (novice) may select a first desired camera feature and a second user (expert) may select a second desired camera feature that is different from the first camera feature. Furthermore, the first desired camera feature will be enabled and the second desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the first user (novice) and the second desired camera feature will be enabled and the first desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the second user (expert) (col. 4, lines 12-41; col. 13, lines 54-59; col. 15, lines 11-18). Customizing the interface of an image acquisition device for at least two particular users is well known and used in the art as shown by Lavendel. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of customizing a digital camera for at least two particular users as taught in Lavendel in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg. Doing so would provide a means for customizing a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features such as monochrome or sephia effects, and special effects filters that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a camera interface that best suits their needs (col. 4, lines 12-16).

Re claim 17, see claim 15. Steinberg states that tone or color adjustments or sharpness adjustments are downloaded from the PC if the user selects them (col. 6, lines 14-29). Therefore, the camera features that are selected by the first and second users may include tone, color or sharpness adjustments.

Re claim 19, Steinberg discloses a method (figs. 1-2) of customizing a digital camera (10,12) capable of storing firmware components in a programmable memory of the digital camera. Customization software that can access a plurality of firmware components and provide a variety of different camera features is provided on an external device such as a PC (14) (col. 4, lines 16-31). A user can enter configuration data into the PC (14) in order to select a variety of camera features to cause the customization software to access the corresponding firmware components for the desired camera features (col. 4, lines 32-36). Finally, the selected firmware components are provided to the digital camera and the memory is programmed to store the firmware components in order to customize the digital camera (fol. 4, lines 36-52). Although Steinberg discloses the above limitations, he only mentions the customization of a digital camera for one generic user and does not go into detail describing how the camera features are selected. Steinberg does not explicitly state that the camera can be customized for at least two particular users in order to provide different camera features depending on which user is currently using the camera. Furthermore,

Steinberg does not explicitly state that the camera features are selected from a displayed list of selectable camera features.

Lavendel discloses in figures 11a – 11e a variety of customized interfaces for image acquisition devices. The interfaces include features and buttons that are arranged based on the expertise of the user (col. 4, lines 12-15). A list of selectable features (130) that can be provided by the image acquisition device is displayed (col. 13, lines 33-52). The users may select the interface that best suits their needs based on their level of expertise (col. 4, lines 15-26). Therefore, a first user (novice) may select a first desired camera feature and a second user (expert) may select a second desired camera feature that is different from the first camera feature. Furthermore, the first desired camera feature will be enabled and the second desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the first user (novice) and the second desired camera feature will be enabled and the first desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the second user (expert) (col. 4, lines 12-41; col. 13, lines 54-59; col. 15, lines 11-18). Customizing the interface of an image acquisition device for at least two particular users is well known and used in the art as shown by Lavendel. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of customizing a digital camera for at least two particular users from a displayed list of selectable camera features as taught in Lavendel in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg. Doing so would provide a means for customizing a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary

according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a camera interface that best suits their needs (col. 4, lines 12-16)..

Re claim 21, see claim 19.

Re claim 22, Steinberg includes a PC (14) that stores the customization software (col. 4, lines 16-31).

Re claim 27, see claim 17. Steinberg states that tone or color adjustments or sharpness adjustments are downloaded from the PC if a particular user selects them (col. 6, lines 14-29). Therefore, the digital camera according to the combination of Steinberg and Lavendel is capable of providing different tone reproduction, color reproduction, or image sharpness settings for the first and second users.

Re claim 28, see claim 27.

Claims 1-2 and 19-20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kare et al. US 5,541,656 in view of Kuno US 6,067,624.

Re claim 1, Kare discloses in figure 9A a digital camera (100) coupled to a host computer (110) via a communication link. Customization software that can access a plurality of firmware components providing different camera features is executed external to the camera (100) (col. 3, lines 29-47). In response to input from a user,

different camera features are modified to customize digital camera for a particular user (col. 3, lines 36-47; col. 10, lines 34-64). In addition, firmware is configured to provide the customized camera features and the configured firmware is stored in the digital camera to customize the features of the camera (col. 11, lines 1-31). The user in control of the host computer (110) has control over all of the operations of the camera, thus the user in control of the host computer can select a wide variety of camera features (col. 10, lines 46-67). Although Kare discloses all of the above limitations, he fails to distinctly state that features selected by a first user are enabled and features selected by the second user are disabled when the digital camera is used by the first user and that features selected by a second user are enabled and features selected by the first user are disabled when the digital camera is used by the second user.

Kuno discloses in figure 1 a camera control system that allows cameras to be controlled by remote users. A client (user) has the function to input a password and the control-privilege managing unit (11c) of the camera control server (11) verifies a user who sends a camera control request (col. 12, lines 1-6). Figure 12 shows a display for inputting a password by a camera control client. Figure 13 shows a verification table for verifying users who request who request a camera control request (col. 12, lines 25-37). The verification table serves to enable camera control for a particular user depending on the password and client ID entered in the display of figure 12 (col. 12, lines 12-24). Enabling a camera for a particular user based on a password input is well known and used in the art as shown by Kuno. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of enabling the use and

features of a camera for a particular user as taught in Kuno in the digital camera coupled to a host computer disclosed by Kare. Doing so would provide a means for customizing a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users to access and control the camera one user at a time based on a password verification process (Kuno, col. 1, lines 39-43).

Re claim 2, Kuno discloses in figure 12 a display for inputting a password and a client ID in order to obtain a privilege to control a camera (col. 12, lines 12-24). Figure 13 shows a verification table that displays verified users on a display (col. 25, lines 25-37). Through the password and client ID input a user operating the camera can be identified and control is given to the verified user (col. 12, lines 12-37). Therefore, the camera including its features is enabled according to the user currently in control of the camera.

Re claim 19, Kare discloses in figure 9A a digital camera (100) coupled to a host computer (110) via a communication link. Customization software that provides a simulation of the graphical user interface of the digital camera (100) on a display device (120) separate from the camera (100) is executed external to the camera (100) (col. 3, lines 29-47). The host software manipulates the data files and images of the camera (100) via a keyboard (130) (col. 3, lines 36-39). Furthermore, the host computer has control over all of the operations of the camera including any function of the camera graphical user interface (col. 10, lines 65-67). In response to input from a user, the

simulation of the graphical user interface of the remote computer (110) is modified to customize the graphical user interface of digital camera for the particular user by allowing the user to select a desired camera feature from a list of available camera features (col. 3, lines 36-47; col. 10, lines 34-64). In addition, firmware is configured to provide the customized graphical user interface and the configured firmware is stored in the digital camera to customize the user interface of the camera (col. 11, lines 1-31). The user in control of the host computer (110) has control over all of the operations of the camera, thus the user in control of the host computer can select a wide variety of camera features (col. 10, lines 46-67). Therefore, it is inherent that two different users of the camera may select camera features that are different from one another. Although Kare discloses all of the above limitations, he fails to distinctly state that features selected by a first user are enabled and features selected by the second user are disabled when the digital camera is used by the first user and that features selected by a second user are enabled and features selected by the first user are disabled when the digital camera is used by the second user.

Kuno discloses in figure 1 a camera control system that allows cameras to be controlled by remote users. A client (user) has the function to input a password and the control-privilege managing unit (11c) of the camera control server (11) verifies a user who sends a camera control request (col. 12, lines 1-6). Figure 12 shows a display for inputting a password by a camera control client. Figure 13 shows a verification table for verifying users who request who request a camera control request (col. 12, lines 25-37). The verification table serves to enable camera control for a particular user depending on

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the password and client ID entered in the display of figure 12 (col. 12, lines 12-24).

Enabling a camera for a particular user based on a password input is well known and used in the art as shown by Kuno. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of enabling the use and features of a camera for a particular user as taught in Kuno in the digital camera coupled to a host computer disclosed by Kare. Doing so would provide a means for customizing a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users to access and control the camera one user at a time based on a password verification process (Kuno, col. 1, lines 39-43).

Re claim 20, see claim 2.

Claims 8-10, 16, and 24-26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claims 1 and 19 and further in view of Anderson US 5,903,309.

Re claims 8 and 24, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claims 1 and 19. Furthermore, in figures 11a -11e Lavendel discloses a variety of customized interfaces for image acquisition devices. The interfaces include features and buttons that are arranged based on the expertise of the user (col. 4, lines 12-15). The users may select the interface that best suits their needs based on their

level of expertise (col. 4, lines 15-26). Therefore, a first user (novice) may select a first desired camera feature and a second user (expert) may select a second desired camera feature that is different from the first camera feature. Also, the first desired camera feature will be enabled and the second desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the first user (novice) and the second desired camera feature will be enabled and the first desired camera feature will be disabled when the camera is used by the second user (expert) (col. 4, lines 12-41; col. 13, lines 54-59; col. 15, lines 11-18). However, Steinberg in view of Lavendel fails to show that the user interfaces of the image acquisition devices are provided within a digital camera.

Anderson discloses in figure 4 a user interface (400) included in a digital camera (col. 4, lines 44+). The user interface controls the camera and is used to assist the user of the camera in capturing and reviewing images (col. 4, lines 44-67). Digital cameras including graphical user interfaces are well known and used in the art as evidenced by Anderson. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the digital camera including a graphical user interface as taught in Anderson in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. The benefit of doing so would provide a user interface that can display a file format that supports direct display of image cells in the view finder and also includes graphical icons in the interface to enable ease of use and operation of a digital camera (col. 2, lines 9-14).

Re claims 9 and 25, each of the figures 11a – 11e disclosed by Lavendel represent different icon styles.

Re claims 10 and 26, the display (2) of the computer system (1) disclosed by Lavendel is a color monitor (col. 5, lines 50-55). In figures 11a – 11e, the appearance control region (131) is changed in response to user manipulation of the multiple buttons (col. 13, lines 29-32). Since the display (2) is a color display and the control region (131) is provided on the display (2), when the appearance of the control region (131) is changed the color is also capable of changing.

Re claim 16, Steinberg mentions that data and images may be uploaded from external devices (col. 4, lines 16-31). The graphical user interface as taught by the combined teaching would have been able to display uploaded images.

Claim 4 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Nakajima WO 98/46010.

Re claim 4, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claim 1. However, the configurable camera as taught by Steinberg in view of Lavendel fails to state that the camera customization software is provided by a Network Service Provider.

Nakajima discloses in the translated abstract a digital camera that is capable of downloading a program including customization software provided by a Network Service Provider via a modem or a communication line (abstract). Downloading customization software and programs for a digital camera via a modem is well known and used in the art as evidenced by Nakajima. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the digital camera capable of downloading customization software and programs via a modem as taught in Nakajima in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. Doing so would provide a means for customizing the graphical user interface of a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a graphical user interface that best suits their needs. Furthermore, the features may be provided by a variety of external sources since they can be accessed using an Internet Service Provider.

Claim 6 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Ogasawara US 6,512,919.

Re claim 6, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claim 1. However, the configurable camera as taught by Steinberg in view of Lavendel fails to state that the host computer is provided in a retail establishment.

Ogasawara discloses in figure 1 a wireless videophone that is capable of downloading a program including customization software provided by a host computer in a retail establishment (col. 14, lines 37-49). Downloading customization software and programs from a host computer provided in a retail establishment is well known and used in the art as evidenced by Ogasawara. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the wireless videophone capable of downloading customization software and programs provided by a host computer in a retail establishment as taught in Ogasawara in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. Doing so would provide a means for customizing the graphical user interface of a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a graphical user interface that best suits their needs. Furthermore, the features may be purchased from a host computer that is provided in a retail establishment.

Claims 13 and 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claims 1 and 19 and further in view of Lavelle et al. US 6,362,851.

Re claims 13 and 23, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claims 1 and 19. However, the configurable camera as taught by Steinberg in view of Lavendel fails to state that the desired camera features include

particular sounds that the digital camera produces when images are captured or reviewed.

Lavelle discloses in figure 8a a digital camera that has a beeper. The camera produces particular sounds when images are captured or reviewed (col. 4, lines 34-54). Digital cameras capable of producing sounds when images are captured or reviewed are well known and used in the art as evidenced by Lavelle. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the digital camera capable of producing sounds when images are captured or reviewed as taught in Lavelle in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. Doing so would provide a means for customizing the graphical user interface of a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features such as sounds that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users of the camera to create a graphical user interface that best suits their needs. The customization of sounds of the camera allows users of the camera to choose sounds that they like to be included in the operation of the camera.

Claim 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Aihara et al. US 6,223,190.

Re claim 14, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claim 1. However, the configurable camera as taught by Steinberg in view

of Lavendel fails to state that html files are created to arrange images captured by the digital camera into a web page having a customized background color, header text, image date, image titles, or image size.

Aihara discloses a digital camera capable of generating a html file that arranges images captured by the digital camera in order to create a formatted web page in accordance with a certain desired appearance (col. 3, lines 1-15). Generating an html file to arrange images captured by a digital camera into a web page is well known and used in the art as evidenced by Aihara. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the digital camera capable of generating an html file to arrange images captured by a digital camera into a web page as taught in Aihara in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. Doing so would provide a means for customizing the graphical user interface of a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users to create html files to arrange images captured by the digital camera into a web page so that the images are accessible to others and may be accessed through the use of web browsers (Aihara: col. 2, lines 59-67).

Claim 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Steinberg in view of Lavendel as applied to claim 1 and further in view of Pavley et al. US 6,317,141.

Re claim 18, Steinberg in view of Lavendel discloses all of the limitations according to claim 1. However, the configurable camera as taught by Steinberg in view of Lavendel fails to state that a group of images may automatically be sequentially viewed on a display for a user specified period of time.

Pavley discloses in figure 21 a digital camera including a slide show function for playing back images captured by the camera for a user specified period of time (col. 15, lines 49-67; col. 16, lines 1-10). Creating a slide show for viewing images captured by a digital camera and specifying the period of time that the images will be viewed on the display is well known and used in the art as evidenced by Pavley. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the digital camera capable of creating a slide show for viewing images captured by the camera and setting the period of time that the images are displayed for as taught in Pavley in the configurable camera disclosed by Steinberg in view of Lavendel. Doing so would provide a means for customizing the graphical user interface of a digital camera and providing a plurality of camera features that vary according to the current user of the camera. Thus allowing different users to create a slideshow for viewing the images captured by the camera and further setting the period of time that the images are displayed so that a customized slide show is created (Pavley: col. 16, lines 1-10, lines 44-67).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Gray et al. (US 6,185,491) discloses a networked vehicle controlling attached devices using javabeans. The information disclosed in this document regarding web-based graphical user interfaces is pertinent material.

Torres (US 6,564,282) discloses a method and system for increasing storage capacity in a digital image capture device. The information disclosed in this document regarding graphical user interfaces is pertinent material.

Anderson (US 5,903,309) discloses a method and system for displaying images and associated multimedia types in the interface of a digital camera. The information disclosed in this document regarding graphical user interfaces is pertinent material.

Pavley (US 6,445,460) discloses a method and system for providing and utilizing file attributes with digital images. The information disclosed in this document regarding graphical user interfaces is pertinent material.

Fellegara et al. (US 5,845,166) discloses a hybrid camera with identification matching of film and electronic images. The information disclosed in this document regarding a camera connected to a host computer is pertinent material.

Fellegara et al. (US 6,441,854) discloses a hybrid camera with identification matching of film and electronic images. The information disclosed in this document regarding a camera connected to a host computer is pertinent material.

Yamagami (US 2002/0033888) discloses a recording device recording method, electronic device method of controlling electronic device, computer readable media, and reproducing device. The information disclosed in this document regarding displaying different camera users is pertinent material.

Steinberg et al. (US 6,433,818) discloses a digital camera with biometric security. The information disclosed in this document regarding a programmable digital camera requiring a password to access the camera's programmability is pertinent material.

Contacts

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Kelly Jerabek whose telephone number is (703) 305-8659. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

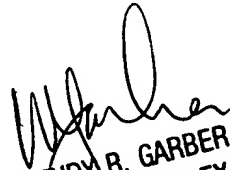
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached at (703)-305-4929.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4700.

The fax number for submitting all Official communications is (703) 872-9306.

The fax number for submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at (703) 746-3059.

KLJ


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